

WENT TO CANADA AND FOUND RELIEF

Remarkable Tribute To "Fruit-a-tives"
The Great Fruit Medicine.



MISS RHAPSTOCK
270 Wisconsin St., Kenosha, Wis.
Jan. 16th, 1916.

"I had Catarrh for thirty-nine years, and I doctored with a great many doctors and took all the patent medicines that I heard of. At last, I went to Canada and saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised. I commenced taking them in 1914, and kept right on for a year and my Catarrh was entirely relieved. Thank God for the relief as it is an awful disease to have. The 'Fruit-a-tives' have helped me in other ways, also.

Now, if you want to publish this, you may do so for it is nothing but the truth, and the whole truth."

MATTIE RHAPSTOCK.

Sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.—or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ogdensburg, New York.

GERMANY SPENT \$50,000,000 IN WAR PROPAGANDA

One-Fifth of This Sum Used in America
in First Two Years of Campaign,
Berne Reports.

London, Oct. 12.—According to a Berne telegram to the wireless press German Socialists are planning to interpellate Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg in regard to allegations that \$50,000,000 was spent to newspaper propaganda in the first two years of the war. One-fifth of this sum is said to have been spent in America and large sums in Greece and Turkey.

The despatch says explanations will be demanded of what value has been received. It is said the propaganda included Austria-Hungary, German-speaking Switzerland and Sweden.

JUDGE COMMENTS ON NEW YORK DEPRIVITY

"Way a Man Is Held Up for Taxicab
Fares and Hotel Charges Not Con-
ducive to Good Morals."

New York, Oct. 12.—In passing sentence on Hans Edward Thompson and Fred Uffelman, who were found guilty recently of conspiracy to smuggle jewelry valued at \$15,000 into the United States, Judge Sheppard of Florida, sitting on special assignment in the federal district court Tuesday said if he were in New York for 10 years he thought he might "almost be tempted to beat Uncle Sam himself."

"This is not a place calculated to breed good morals," declared Judge Sheppard. "The way a man is held up in New York City for taxicab fares and hotel charges, I can hardly blame him for trying to put one over once in a while."

The men were sentenced to serve 13 months each in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

How to Heal Skin-Diseases

A Baltimore doctor suggests this simple, but reliable and inexpensive, home treatment for people suffering with eczema, ringworm, rashes and similar itching, burning skin troubles.

At any reliable druggist's get a jar of resinol ointment and a cake of resinol soap. These are not at all expensive. With the resinol soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the resinol ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again.

Almost any soap will clean the skin and hair. But those who want a soap which not only cleanses but actually helps the complexion and hair are wise to choose resinol soap.

See Yourself
As You
Should Look
free from facial blemishes and with a clear, soft, pearl-white appearance that will be the envy of your friends.

Gouraud's
Oriental Cream

does this for you instantly. Its effect is so subtle that its use cannot be detected. Non-greasy—68 years in use.

Sand 10c. for trial size
FERD. T. HOPKINS & SON, New York

BELLANS
Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. One package
proves it. 25c at all druggists.

DR. HILLEGAS INAUGURATED

Formally Inducted into Of-
fice of Commissioner
of Education

HE THEN OUTLINED
HIS POLICIES

Address Was Given Before
Vermont State Teach-
ers' Association

Burlington, Oct. 12.—Dr. Milo B. Hillegas was formally inducted into the office of state commissioner of education this afternoon at the first session of the 67th annual convention of the Vermont State Teachers' association, the exercises being held in the Strong theatre. Dr. Hillegas entered upon his duties as commissioner July 1, last.

After music and an invocation by Rev. Isaac C. Smart of the College street Congregational church, the welcome address in behalf of the city of Burlington was very happily given by Mayor Albert S. Drew. This was followed by a very fitting response and an address on "The Vitalization of Our Schools," by Edwin L. Ingalls of Burlington, president of the association. At the close of this address the chairman, James Hartness of Springfield, presented John Huston Finley, L. D., president of the University of the State of New York and commissioner of education of New York, who delivered a splendid address.

The state board of education through its chairman, James Hartness of Springfield, then formally inducted Dr. Milo B. Hillegas into the office of commissioner of education. At the close of the inauguration ceremony Dr. Hillegas delivered an address on "Vermont's Educational Policy." The deep interest with which the large gathering, composed mostly of teachers from every town in the state, followed Dr. Hillegas' address, clearly showed a deep loyalty for the new head of the educational department and a keen understanding and appreciation of the wisdom and foresight with which he is to direct the educational policies of Vermont.

Dr. Hillegas said:
"The educational policy of a state is not decided by an individual nor by any group of individuals constituting a board. It is an outgrowth of the ambitions and aspirations of those who constitute the citizenship of the state. My task on this occasion, therefore, is not to outline some new scheme of educational policy but rather to give expression to the desires and hopes, as I understand them, of parents and others who are vitally interested in the welfare of our schools."

"In every state there is a desire to have the best schools possible. No state, however, has been more willing to do what it can toward the accomplishment of this desirable end than has Vermont. At the state office we have just finished compiling the educational statistics for the past year. Brief references to these will serve to make clear the trend of our educational advancement."

"It is self-evident that if children are to profit by the influence of the school they must be in school. Five years ago the average boy and girl in Vermont attended school a total of 125 days during the year. During the past school year our boys and girls on an average attended 141 days, a positive gain within five years of 16 days, or more than three school weeks. Not alone do we have a longer school year, but our parents in general have not failed to cause their children to attend. Out of every 100 children between the ages of five and 18, 86 were registered in our public schools. When we add to those in the public schools the considerable number who attend private and parochial schools we have reason to feel proud of the large proportion of those of school age who are in attendance at some institution."

"It is difficult to compare school attendance in Vermont with that of other states. A large proportion of our school population is found in rural sections, sometimes remote from the schools. Vermont has, nevertheless, always ranked high as regards regularity of school attendance. For more than 10 years 92 out of every 100 children who have been registered in school have attended each day. When we consider the condition of many of our roads during part of the year, the storms, and the difficulties involved in getting children to school, we have cause to congratulate ourselves. This does not mean that we should relax our efforts to keep children in school but it does show that there is throughout the state a most wholesome attitude on the part of parents and others toward the importance of the school. This judgment on the part of our citizens represents a very tangible asset and no consideration of our educational policy should fail to mention it."

"This state, in common with others, is endeavoring to give the child in the country educational opportunities equal to those found in the cities. To this end the rural school is receiving marked attention. Many of our country schools may boast of splendid grounds, of proper heating facilities and of good, wholesome, sanitary conditions. These improvements have not come by compulsion but they are largely the results of the interest that citizens and school officials have felt in the welfare of these schools. We may never hope to give children in the country the same school privileges that the city child enjoys. The country boy and girl will probably never walk to their school on well-kept sidewalks. The home cannot in many cases have these boys and girls present for dinner. The rural school, however, may have certain decided advantages over the city school. Parents who by circumstances are forced to live in cities seldom fail to express regret that their children are deprived of the advantages coming from the freedom of the country. There are many who even champion the old rural school against the more pretentious city schools of the present."

"It is essential that whatever advantages the rural school possesses should be utilized and that its disadvantages so far as they relate to comfortable and pleasant surroundings and adequate equipment should be eliminated to give our country boys and girls an education equal to that obtained in the best city schools. The people of this state have

The Filene store in Boston



Filene's is NOT a
department store

There are no leased departments—

From shoe-shining stand to restaurant, every shop or service feature is owned and operated by the corporation.

Filene's sells almost entirely wearing apparel and accessories, grouped in small specialty shops. Filene's has thus the economical operation of a big business—and the intimacy of the small shop.

Every one of these small shops has its own buying staff whose duty it is to know that particular subject thoroughly. This cannot be the case when one person buys for many departments.

THE SUNNY GRAY BABY SHOPS

Occupy half of the third floor. A trained nurse is always there. The babies' shoe shop has the now famous raised chairs for fitting little feet.

THE INTIMATE APPAREL SHOPS

Occupy the other half of the third floor. The corset shop with its unusual fitting service, the undermuslin shop with its treasure of Philippine underthings, the silk underwear shop famed for its pure silk Milanese underwear, the apron, negligee and petticoat shops are all in charge of experts.

THE FIVE FAMILY SHOE SHOPS

Women's shoes, fifth floor; misses' and girls' shoes, fourth floor; babies' shoes, third floor; men's shoes, second floor; boys' shoes, second floor.

THE MISSES' AND GIRLS' SHOPS

A highly specialized group of shops occupying the entire fourth floor.

THE MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOPS

Occupy all of the second and a part of the street floor. A direct escalator isolates them from the women's shops.

AUTOMATIC BARGAIN BASEMENT

A unique basement store operated under a plan that makes everything a bargain. Goods here are reduced at stated intervals and given away if not sold in 30 selling days.

THE WOMEN'S OUTERGARMENT SHOPS

Occupy the entire fifth and sixth floors. One shop specializes in dresses (Filene Machine-Made) at \$1 to \$9.50. Another makes gowns to special order. A third sells dresses between the two. The fur shop marks every fur for just what it is. Other separate shops for waists, suits, skirts, coats, millinery.

LARGE SIZES

May always be had in corsets and brassieres, fat ankle shoes, suits, coats, blouses, dresses, skirts, petticoats, negligees, underwear, aprons, stockings.

FOR NURSES, MAIDS

A separate shop for maids' and nurses' uniforms, and a section for caps and aprons.

THE STREET FLOOR SHOPS

Supply the finishing touches. Crest Brand stockings, including one number (28M) which is replaced whenever it wears out if you think it should be. Security gloves, toilet and leather goods, handkerchiefs, bags, umbrellas, inexpensive hats, neckwear.

Filene Mail Service has three useful books ready for those who cannot come to Boston

A book of hosiery, gloves, underwear
and other staple merchandise for
women and men.

A book of all kinds of clothes for
babies and boys and girls up to
14 years of age.

A book showing women's and misses'
suits, coats, dresses and waists
(revised frequently).

Any or all of these books will be sent free upon request. Merchandise ordered from them will be delivered free.

Address Mail Service, Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston

manifested their willingness to do what they can to aid the rural schools of the state and to "equalize educational opportunities and advantages."

"During the past five years the amount paid for transportation of school children has increased from \$802,000 to \$1,422,000. The past year the state assumed the responsibility for virtually one-half of the cost of transportation. More and more the work done within the rural school aims to utilize the home experiences and to equip the child to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the country. Vermont possesses a considerable number of successful consolidated schools. There is, however, a strong desire on the part of many parents that their children receive their education near the home. It is desirable for both the home and the child that the child be kept under parental care as long as possible. It is only in extreme cases that children during the elementary school period are now required to leave the home in order to receive proper school facilities. At present one of our most serious problems is connected with the early years of high school. Scattered throughout the state are many communities that could supply 15 or 20 high school boys and girls if high school privileges were at hand. Parents are unwilling that these children should go from the home to board in the adjacent villages and cities where high schools are now established.

"The result is that most of these children pass out from the influence of the

school. We are this year experimenting with a type of school suited to the needs of boys and girls in these smaller communities. If we can succeed in developing methods of instruction and proper courses of study for such small high schools there is no reason why we should not gradually increase the number of boys and girls enrolled in secondary schools. I believe that this is in keeping with the desires of our citizens."

"The legislature of 1915 authorized the establishment of a new type of school, the junior high school, and appropriated \$5,000 per year for the purpose of assisting such schools. This is another evidence of the general policy of improving instruction, particularly in the village and rural communities of our state. The organization within these schools is sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of individual communities. If boys and girls must leave school in order to become wage-earners it is essential that we provide work such as to avoid their feeling in later life that they wasted even the time they did spend in school. In the rural communities much of the boys' work will hinge about agriculture. The girls will in their turn deal with the affairs of the household. Students within these schools will receive no less instruction in arithmetic, in English, and in sciences. They will, however, study with some purpose and thus they will better understand the significance of the subjects taught. In these schools the way must be kept open for those who will

eventually go to college but we must not close our eyes to the fact that many will never reach such institutions and that they, too, are entitled to the best the state can offer."

"At present there are 11 such junior high schools in villages or rural communities and one in the city of Burlington. These schools are receiving much attention in order that the experience gained in their establishment and conduct may be made available for other communities later. We have been fortunate in securing one who has given this subject much attention and careful study as supervisor of junior high schools. Those who have investigated this problem elsewhere assure us that no state has undertaken this work more intelligently or with better prospects for success than has Vermont."

"There exists generally throughout the state a most inspiring loyalty to teachers. Some of the most pleasant experiences connected with my duties as commissioner have been the voluntary tributes that have been paid to our teachers and superintendents. Such criticisms as have come have almost without exception been tempered with justice. While this loyalty is most inspiring to teachers it must not be mistaken for contentment with existing conditions. If we are to have thoroughly efficient schools we must have thoroughly efficient teachers. That Vermont expects the teachers to improve is clearly indicated by its attitude toward the employment of qualified teachers."

The legislature of 1915 established the principle of assisting those towns which choose to employ trained teachers in their rural schools."

"The effect of this policy was clearly shown during the past year. Between the school year 1913-14 and the following year teachers' salaries in Vermont increased about 6 per cent. Between the last year when the new law was in force and the preceding school year the increase in teachers' salaries was more than 11 per cent. It has sometimes been asserted that the towns have used the state's aid to decrease school taxes and that the teachers and schools have not been gainers by this new regulation. This assertion has no foundation in fact, for even without the aid given by the state the towns have raised the teachers' salaries more than \$400,000. The state will return to the towns employing trained teachers last year approximately \$98,000. The increase in teachers' salaries last year over the preceding year was \$138,000.

"On the first day of last July a new method of certifying teachers went into effect. Briefly stated, the present requirements for teachers' certificates in this state are professional training or professional training and successful experience. Teachers' examinations have been abolished. I have sometimes regretted that my introduction to many teachers was of necessity in the capacity of a somewhat stern judge of their qualifications for the new form of certificate."

Since July 1 two out of every three teachers in our state have applied for the new form of certificate. The new regulations leave considerable discretionary power with the commissioner. At first it seemed that it would probably be necessary to make exceptions to meet individual cases. When I saw the sacrifices, however, that many of our teachers were making in order to comply with the new regulations I was convinced that justice to them as well as to the schools required that all be treated alike. I am therefore able to say at this time that no exception has been made in the certification of any teacher within this state. If any teacher has been disappointed in not receiving as high a grade of certificate as she desired there is this consolation; no other teacher with like qualifications has received any higher grade of certificate. Many who applied for one certificate have been surprised to find that their qualifications entitled them to a higher grade than the one which they expected."

"The teachers have on their part responded to the newer demands of the state in a truly gratifying manner. During the past summer one out of every three of our teachers attended at least three weeks of summer school. A large number of them took full six weeks' courses at colleges and universities. Inquiry among school officers leads me to believe that this is a record not ap-

(Continued on sixth page)